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From Once a Week. THE MAIDEN'S HEART.

By E. CAST-EMAN. En sitting and twisting her golden hair, That shined about her young and fair, A maiden sat alone; B light were the gems the maiden wore, But yet for all that her maid was poor; For her heart was not her own.

THE BLESSED HAND. There is a legend of an English Monk, who died at the monastery of St. Albans, where he had spent his life in the service of his God. Long after his death his tomb was opened, and nothing could be seen of his remains but a right hand, which had not decayed, and which had been miraculously preserved from decay.

Not so the good monk, An' thought, For in his quiet shade, The cheerful faith that lit his heart, As one who saw the light of heaven, And in its glow he prayed and wrote, From his heart's truest life.

THE LATE JUDGE BADGER.—At a meeting of the Wake County bar, on the 22d inst., the Hon. Wm. A. Graham was invited to deliver in the city of Raleigh, an address on the life and character of the late Hon. George E. Badger.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—A large number of the ladies of the city met in the Convention Hall on yesterday at 5 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Lacy explained the object of the meeting. After prayer by Dr. Lacy, the Association was organized by the election of the following officers:

Mrs. Gen. Branch, President. Mrs. Francis H. Miller, 1st Vice President. Mrs. Lucy B. Lewis, 2d " Mrs. Robt. E. Lewis, 3rd " Mrs. Mary R. Lacy, 4th " Miss Sophia Patridge, Secretary. Miss Anna Mason, Treasurer.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—It will be seen that the commencement of this institution will come off on the 14th of June next. Rev. Mr. Carraway preaches the sermon. The orator has not yet been named.

LOUISBERG FEMALE COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises of this institution will open on Wednesday the 30th inst. Rev. Mr. Dalley, of Wilmington, will preach the sermon on Wednesday night.

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THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court will commence its summer term in Raleigh on Monday, the 11th of June next. Cases will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no special day given. Applicants for license, both classes, will be examined on Monday.

MARRIAGES OF NEGROES.—Up to this present time there have been about three hundred certificates of marriage granted, by the Clerk of the County Court of Wake, to colored people who have been heretofore cohabiting together as man and wife.—Sentinel.

DEATH OF DR. MEBANE.—We are pained to announce the death of Dr. D. C. Mebane, of this town, which occurred at his residence on Wednesday night last, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Mebane was an upright man—a good Christian, a kind and obliging neighbor, and one of our most useful citizens. He was in the 62d year of his age.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1866. NO. 17.

STATE NEWS.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.—The following official announcement of the relief of Gen. Whittlesey and the transfer of the affairs of the Bureau to the charge of Gen. Riger, has been handed us for publication:

BERNARD OF REFUGES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS. Headquarters Asst. Commissioner, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C., May 21st, 1866.

IN compliance with Special Orders, No. 232, War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, May 16th, 1866, Brig. Major General Thomas H. Riger, Commanding the Department of North Carolina, relieved me as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for this State.

NEW MEMBERS.—We learn that Dr. Thos. Person, of Wayne, Jere Pearsall, Esq., of Duplin, and Jas. H. Foy, Esq., of Chowan, have been elected from their several counties to supply vacancies in the Convention.

THE GOVERNORIAL ELECTION.—The election for Governor of North Carolina will take place in August next. We have heard several gentlemen spoken of in connection with this office.

A distinguished gentleman of Western North Carolina, who is well posted, informs us that the people of Western North Carolina, at least a large number of them, desire to vote for General M. W. Ransom to be next Governor of this State.

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JUDGE D. F. CALDWELL.—We learn from the Salisbury Banner that Judge D. F. Caldwell is now lying extremely low at Montgomery, Ala. His son has been telegraphed for.

CALDWELL COUNTY.—R. F. Patterson, Esq., having resigned as delegate to the Convention from Caldwell county, the vacancy has been supplied by the election of Gen. S. F. Patterson.

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NORTH CAROLINA POST OFFICES REOPENED.—The following orders, says the Wilmington National Republican, were issued on Monday by General Post Office Department, North Carolina—Becon Queensdale, Robeson county, and appoint Peter McCallum, postmaster, vice D. McCallum.

APPOINT ALEXANDER JACKSON post master Wilmington, Martin county, vice Nathan Thomson, resigned.

According to New York papers, low churchmen don't like the news that Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, both shining lights of the Episcopal church in America, have recently been hobnobbing with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli. It is feared that these prelates are going over to the advanced ritualists, and that their visit to the Eternal city, ostensibly for the benefit of their health, will have the same ecclesiastical result as the pilgrimage of Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, had a few years ago; that is to say, that both of them will turn Roman Catholics. These fears the papers consider groundless, and that the divines are staunch Protestants, and their visit to the Pope was devoid of ecclesiastical significance.

Montgomery Advertiser.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FLOODS OF RAIN.—Since the last issue of our paper, this section has been visited by falls of water almost unprecedented. Corn and cotton have been seriously damaged thereby, in some instances amounting almost to complete destruction, whilst the effect has been disastrous upon the crops of the district, there being but few dams left whole or mills in running order.

WITHDRAWAL OF DEPOSITS FROM NATIONAL BANKS.—Under the recent order of Assistant Quartermaster General Charles Thomas, the officers of the quartermaster's department in this vicinity have withdrawn the public funds in their hands from the national banks here, and deposited the same in the Treasury.—Washington Star.

Gov. Swann and ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, have quit the disunion party, and adhere to the Union party of old. They now support the President in his restoration policy.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.—It is reported upon good authority, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, that the judiciary committee have the most positive evidence produced before them does not warrant the charge that Jefferson Davis is guilty of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

THE TEST OATH PROPOSED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—There is no doubt now that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the Missouri test-oath unconstitutional. Hon. Frank P. Blair, in a speech recently made at Macon Mission, Missouri, said:

I am here to-day, my friends, to tell you that the Supreme Court of the United States have already decided that this Constitution is invalid and void. I was told so myself by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Washington, and he told me, in addition, that the only reason why the anti-secessionist officers of the Government were not the minority of those who held that the law was constitutional (four Judges holding it constitutional and five declaring it unconstitutional) was the fact that the announcement might be postponed till the next term, which meets in December. (A cheer.)

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—The complaint about the scarcity of money is now general in the South.—It seems that it will take what little money is left to pay taxes—Government, State County and town. The people ought to look to a strict economy in their mode of living, and to the use of those who control the spending of public moneys. But one reason of the scarcity of money is the purchase of large quantities of goods from the North by the Southern people. The most of the money paid to our people for cotton, rice and other articles, is sent to the North for goods, and unfortunately mostly dry goods, "finery," &c. Since the close of the war, if the Southern people—and especially the female portion—had denied themselves of "luxuries" to some extent, or at least only purchased what was actually necessary, all would have been better off to-day, and great numbers of articles would be more abundant—the cry of "no money" would not be so often heard. Let us all learn something from experience.—West Democrat.

AGRICULTURE.—A mixture of lard and kerosene oil—rather more lard than oil—well mixed and thoroughly rubbed into the hair of cattle once or twice is recommended as a certain cure for lice.—The remedy is as cheap and as simple as trial.—This is just the season for testing its efficacy.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says, "the gapes in chickens can be cured by passing the tip of a feather dipped in spirits of turpentine into the small opening of the windpipe and giving it a turn or two." As the gapes are generally fatal to the birds, it is worth a trial.

In transplanting caliches at the North, if the earth is dry a small ball of moist earth is squeezed on the roots of each plant.

The Lynchburg News understands that the hog cholera is raging to an alarming extent in different portions of Amherst county, many persons having lost all they owned, from this fatal disease.

Joshua F. Pearl, formerly superintendent of public schools in Nashville, and who had said he had funded the city treasury of thousands of dollars, has brought suit for thirty thousand dollars damages against some of the members of a vigilance committee, who in 1862, warned him to leave the city, believing him to be a spy. Q. C. DeGrove, who left the city about the same time, has also brought suit for a like amount against the same parties.

The Spanish Bombardment of Callao. DISPATCHES FROM COM. RODGERS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following dispatch from Com. Rodgers was to-day received at the Navy Department:

Callao, Spanish Bomber Vanderbil, at Sea, May 10th, 1866.—Sir, I have the honor to report that on the 27th of April the Spanish Admiral Mendez Nunez addressed a letter to the diplomatic corps in Lima, declaring that the port of Callao was blockaded from that date; also another justifying the course of his operations, and announcing that he should give neutral inhabitants four days to remove their persons and property previous to the bombardment of the city.

On the 30th of April Admiral Pearson anchored our men-of-war out of gunshot of the fortifications of Callao. Merchant vessels had some days before taken up positions out of the way of hostile operations. It was thought that the attack would commence on the first of May, when the time expired given to neutrals for their removal, but on the 2d of May, about 10 o'clock, A. M., the Spanish fleet got under way. Some time was spent in dressing their lines, and about eleven o'clock the squadrons moved in two divisions to attack the defenses of Callao.

The first division, under Admiral Nunez, consisting of the iron-clad Numancia, of 7,000 tons burden, with the frigates Bianca and Resolucion, moved along the San Carlos island to attack the batteries on the South side of Callao, while the frigates Villa de Madrid, Berenguela and Almanza, passing in front of the national and merchant vessels anchored in the bay, steamed at first slowly toward the Peruvian batteries on the north side of the city. As these vessels approached they accelerated their speed, and ran swiftly into position.

At 15 minutes past 12 o'clock the first gun was fired. I thought from the Numancia, quickly followed by two from a battery on the south side. The Spanish fleet carried about 240 guns, mostly 32-pounders. The Numancia was armed with 68-pounders, as was also the three-gun corvette Ucedora, which was held in reserve to tow, if necessary, and also, I presume, to cover the transports. The Peruvian batteries numbered, in the aggregate, 35 guns, five of them 450-pounders, 10 of them 240-pounders, 300-pounders, mounted on top of iron turrets. The rest were 32-pounders. Sand bags were extensively used in making the batteries, to which were added brick, masonry and some adobes. The firing soon became warm.

About 5 o'clock the Villa de Madrid set her job and trysails and ran out of the fight. She made signals and was taken in tow by the Ucedora, with steam escaping abundantly from below. She was soon followed by the Berenguela, listed over to one side and with smoke pouring from her ports. Just before she retired a puff of black dust

had shot out at her water-line on the side away from the batteries. A ball had gone through the coal-bunkers, I thought, and through both sides. We saw men over the side attempting to patch up the hole, which seemed some two feet square.

The Almanza moved to join the first division engaged with the Southern batteries. The Resolucion and Bianca about 2.30 steamed away from the Southern division, leaving the Almanza and the Numancia still engaged. These vessels drew off at fifteen minutes before 6 o'clock the Peruvians bring after them as long as their guns could reach. The vessels were fought under way by the Spaniards. The fight was urged on both sides with courage and persistence.

The Peruvian guns, which were in barbette, never ceased firing, and the Spaniards, I believe, never left off when their ammunition was exhausted.—The killed and wounded in the batteries were said to number eighty. In one of the iron-clad batteries the Spaniards exploded, igniting other powder and disabling the guns. By this explosion Senor Galvez, the Peruvian Minister of War and Marine, was blown to atoms. Next to the Dictator in power, of liberal views and marked ability, his loss will prove a serious one to the country.

The Spaniards were said to have been everywhere in the thickest of the fight, animating, encouraging and directing the Peruvian batteries. I do not know the damage to the Spanish fleet, but the loss was no doubt heavy. It was obvious that several of the vessels had been badly punished. The Spanish Admiral, did not get very near the batteries, many of their shot falling into the water. The presence of torpedoes may have inspired caution.

In coming away from a farewell visit to Admiral Pearson, I picked up one floating adrift near our vessel. It was a red keg, containing about fifty pounds of wet powder, with some yards of insulated wire attached, and inside the arrangement for exploding by a galvanic battery.

The senior surgeon, Dr. Peck, was sent to the Villa de Madrid and Berenguela, as soon as they anchored in the bay. His services were accepted by the surgeons of the Villa de Madrid, but on board the Berenguela the officers gathered around him at the gangway and said they were deeply grateful, but needed no help. When the Numancia anchored Dr. Johnson was sent on board, while Dr. Peck, who had returned to the Vanderbil, went on shore to tender his services to the Peruvians.

I was sorry to learn through Dr. Johnson that Admiral Nunez had been badly wounded by splinters, no fewer than eight injuries having been received in the head, arms, legs and side. The Dr. was not permitted to see the Admiral, and I apprehend that he has been seriously hurt.

The Peruvian batteries but little injured. The authorities on shore were confident that on the morning following the bombardment they would be better prepared than at first to resist an attack such as that which was made on the side of the Peruvians; one the Monitor Sox, with a single gun—a 68-pounder—in a turret; and one the Vittoria, built in the shape of the Confederate iron-clads, covered with railroad iron, and having a 88-pounder at each end.

There were several small men of war, but their artillery was too light to be used, and they were secured inside.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN RODGERS, Commander. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

To the Women of the South. Richmond is begirt by an army of Confederate dead. The hallowed precincts of our cemeteries are rendered still more sacred by their graves—to be counted by tens of thousands of martyred heroes; around us were bloody battle-fields, and here were the most crowded hospitals. The dead of both armies were piled up in Oakwood.

Not alone the fallen of Virginia are buried here. Your loved and lost, brave and chivalrous spirits, whom we learn to love repose side by side with ours. The greater proportion of your best and bravest young men, cheered by your blessings and strengthened by your prayers, came to Virginia to battle for our country, and for the rights of the South.

Many, oh! how many of them fell on battle-fields or died in hospitals, the victims of disease engendered by the exposures of arduous campaigns. There is no country upon whose roll of honor shall be inscribed the names of the Confederate dead. They died for and with their cause.

Their courage and devotion obtained the plaudits of admiring nations. But it is the recollection of their sufferings, their patience, and their unflinching end, that most tenderly endears their memory to us. Dying, they left us the guardianship of their graves. Their heroic service, their sacrifice to them and to their surviving friends. Let us keep green the turf above their heads and build monuments to mark for generations yet to come the place of their repose.

The objects of this Society are to collect funds to be applied in enclosing, arranging, putting, and otherwise placing in order, the graves of the Confederate dead interred in the cemeteries of this country. Whenever any work is done to be done to them and to their surviving friends. Let us keep green the turf above their heads and build monuments to mark for generations yet to come the place of their repose.

All Southern people are requested to insert and call attention to the above appeal.

Horrible Brutality at Sea. SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP CULTIVATOR. The crew of the ship Cultivator, of the Black Star line, Captain Russell, which lately arrived at this port from Liverpool reveal a tale of horror almost unparalleled. According to the statement of some of the seamen of this vessel, from the time she weighed anchor on the 22d of March last until the 10th of this month, when she reached New York, the crew were subjected to the most brutal kind of treatment. The chief perpetrator of the outrages inflicted on the unfortunate seamen was the first mate, Munson, the captain encouraging this cruelty and seeming to enjoy it. On the very first day of the voyage, while in the Mersey, the mate knocked a man out of the rigging. He fell on the deck, breaking several of his ribs and was then thrown overboard. The first mate, Munson, would stand by and knock the first man down who gave signs of weariness, and urge the others to redoubled exertions by liberal blows upon the back and shoulders. When a bar was not in his hands he carried a small weapon made of iron wire, and the seizing of a cane, the marks of which are in vivid and fastening on the

flesh of many of the crew. One sailor was selected as the particular object of his fiendishness. He was laid upon the deck and twelve of the crew deputed to beat him with straps, ropes and sticks, under threats of similar punishment for themselves if they refused to do those atrocities were committed by the mate, but in presence of the captain, who seemed to enjoy it as pastime. If any of the wretches complained to him he drove them from his presence with blows and curses. Men were kicked while at the wheel. One had his teeth knocked out by a mauling spike; another was knocked down regularly every day with an iron crowbar or some other weapon, and numberless other outrages were committed during the voyage of fifty days. When the men arrived in port they were covered with bruises, cuts and scars from head to foot, and looked more like veterans from the war than the seamen of a merchantman. Such was the tale of horror revealed by the crew of the Cultivator. On their arrival at this port complaint was at once made to the United States District Attorney, but the mate had left the vessel and could not be found. The captain, however, has been arrested and held to bail on the complaint of Durkin, a seaman. On shore he appears to be a most inoffensive kind of man, his sad fate to express great abhorrence of the cruelty of his officer. The injured men have at once commenced a civil action for damages before a Marine Court. Mr. Douglas Campbell appears for them in this Court.—N. Y. Herald.

A SINGULAR WILL.—Levi Pierce, a well known lawyer of New Orleans, recently died, leaving a will which has been recently probated in one of the courts of that city. The testator, who was a native of Louisiana, I nominate and appoint my wife the sole executrix of my estate. I have but one child, but owing to my daughter Corn, amounting to \$4,000, as per my will, I have no other children. I have leave from both my daughters; but they were like many other things, made for temporary occasions. My son William spent more than his share after coming of age. I give and bequeath to my children, Ada Pierce, and Mary E. Pierce, all that I have, to be divided equally between them, or their personal estate. The little I die possessed of, and all community property—my wife entitled to one-half. I beg her, if she can, to take her children and depart forever from this miserably governed United States, and to receive my blessing for her constant and faithful services through life. She and her children have indeed been a consolation to my declining years.—No variator.

The Feeling in North Carolina. We published, in our last, an extract that is going the rounds of the Radical press, to the effect that Ex-Provisional Governor Holden had written a letter to a Senator of the United States, stating that such was the opinion of the people of North Carolina, that unless protection was afforded, the State would be depopulated of its Union citizens. We made enquiry of the Standard as to the genuineness of the extract.

Without waiting for a reply from that paper—which we should probably never get—the question is answered by the following statement in a late number of the Alexandria Journal, a malignant Radical journal, which out Herods Forney's Chronicle in its malevolence towards the South:

"We were yesterday shown a letter from Gov. Holden of North Carolina, addressed to a distinguished member of the United States Senate, in which he stated that hundreds of loyal people are daily leaving North Carolina for the Northwest—that unless some protection is speedily afforded them by the government every loyal man remaining in the State will be compelled to leave, he among the rest."

This statement is both untrue and mischievous. It embodies a libel upon the people of the State, and such a libel is calculated to do great injury, and to obstruct the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. The inference is sought to be made that hundreds of "loyal" men are leaving the State, because of persecution. Minorities hardly persecute majorities, and, therefore, the further inference is studiously sought to be created, that there are but few "loyal" men in the State, and that these few, including the imbecile author or editor of the paper, will be constrained or compelled to emigrate themselves, unless speedy protection is guaranteed.

"Protection." What kind of protection?—Obviously, the Ex-Governor means one of two sorts: Either an increase of military force, or the present is implicitly insufficient to afford "protection" or else the adoption of the Radical plan of disfranchising the overwhelming majority of our fellow-citizens, in order to put power in the hands of the "so-called" loyal few.

We denounce the statement contained in this letter as a most wanted and unwarranted imputation upon the character and integrity of our people, and we invoke upon their indignant rebuke. Doubtless a number of our citizens, under the pressure of pecuniary necessity, have left our impoverished State to seek in other latitudes the means of supporting themselves and families. We assert that no man has been compelled to leave on account of political persecution. If any have gone abroad, such a man is not a deserter, and, therefore, they can undoubtedly be classed under the head of those

"True patriots, who, he it under's ood, Leave their country for their country's good." Rd. Scoville.

A Ponderous Work. In the Empire City things are done after an imperial fashion. Mr. T. S. Townsend has nearly completed what he styles the "Encyclopedia of the Rebellion," already extending to fifty-two volumes, each volume being of the size of the largest mercantile ledgers. Each page is full of printed matter extracted from the columns of the New York journals published during the war; in all amounting to a million and a half of words. The work comprises every detail of the gigantic contest, and all is arranged with such remarkable perspicuity as to be as readily available for reference as the pages of an ordinary directory.

If of course it has too much clarity to be published; it is designed solely for reference by the future historian, and will no doubt be invaluable—considering the sources from whence the matter is derived—to the author who shall contemplate the struggle from a Northern standpoint. It does not appear that any portion of the masterpiece has been gathered from publications or documents illustrating the Southern aspect of the question.—Perhaps there was not space, without making the work of too unwieldy dimensions.

But we entertain no fears that this mighty compilation, ponderous as it is, will be able to crush out the truth. It has too much clarity to be held down even by a mountain of such labor; and the stone which the builders rejected may yet come to form the foundation of the historical edifice to be erected by the future Macaulay.

GOVERNMENT LOSSES BY GOVERNMENT SPOLIATIONS.—Some of the New York papers have a dispatch from Washington stating that the government will lose heavily by the operations of speculators in cotton at Memphis, Tenn. Last summer \$100,000 in government funds were placed in the hands of certain party, which were used up in the purchase of cotton. The cotton was sent north for sale, and before the government realized anything at all from the transaction, the speculators failed and the government lost the whole amount—principal as well as prospective profits.

The Episcopal Church of Louisiana at its recent Council resolved to reconnect itself with the Church of the United States. It passed resolutions of respect and condolence for the loss of Bishop Polk, acknowledging his valuable services as the father of the Diocese.

STATE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, May 24, 1866. The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. L. Branson, of the Methodist church.

Upon the call of the roll, seventy-six delegates answered to their names, the authority of the President. The President thereupon announced the presence of a quorum and laid before the Convention a communication from His Excellency, Governor Worth, relative to Executive action, during the recess of the Convention, in issuing writs of election to fill vacancies in the body occasioned by death or resignation.

The Governor also transmitted a communication from the Secretary of State relative to the distribution to be made of the Acts of Assembly (Sessions of 1864-65) ordered to be printed at the first session of the Convention.

RESOLUTION TO ADMIT. Mr. Clark, of Craven, introduced the following resolutions: WHEREAS, This Convention was called and did assemble, at the instance, and under the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, to the end that the State of North Carolina, by altering its constitution, might be admitted to the Union, and enjoy the constitutional rights and privileges of membership in the Federal Union;

And whereas, This Convention did, at its former session, fully and satisfactorily accomplish the purpose for which it was called and did assemble, at the instance and under the authority, as aforesaid; And whereas, This Convention moved to assemble, in a present session, by the possibility that, to assemble, events, further action in the premises might be required, as demanded by the President of the United States, by reason of his official military position as aforesaid;

And whereas, No further action as aforesaid is so required; And whereas, All ordinances and enactments further affecting the organic law of the State, or attempting to regulate the internal government and police thereof, by a Convention, did and assembled as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, and which does not derive authority therefrom from the people, through the mode prescribed in the Constitution, and which is in derogation of the Constitution and revolutionary in effect, dangerous to liberty and incompatible with free institutions;

Be it therefore resolved, That this Convention adjourn sine die. This resolution had its first reading, and the President stated that it would lie over one day under the rule. Mr. Grissom moved the immediate rejection of the resolution. The President ruled this motion out of order. Mr. Wilson suggested that the resolution be printed. Mr. Clark gave notice that he would move to take up the resolution at 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Furches, of Davis, Logan, of Rutherford, and Wright, of New Hanover, were appointed to wait on the Governor, and announce the readiness of the Convention to receive any communication he might wish to make. The committee subsequently reported that the Governor would send in a message to-morrow. Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS. MISQUOTATION FROM SCRIPTURE.—"God tempests the wind to the storm lamb." From Sterne's Sentimental journey to Italy. Compare Isaiah xxvii. 8. "In the midst of life we are in death." From the Burial Service; and this originally from a hymn of Luther. "Bread and wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received." From the English Catechism. "Not to be wise above what is written." Not in Scripture.

"That the spirit would go from heart to heart as oil from vessel to vessel." Not in Scripture. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast." The Scriptural form is: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast"—Prov. xii. 10. "A nation shall be born in a day." In Isaiah it reads: "Shall a nation be born at once?"—Isaiah 65. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth a man the countenance of his friend"; "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."—Prov. xxvii. 17. "That he may run that readeth."—Eccl. ix. 15. "Owe no man anything, but love one another."—Rom. xiii. 8. "Prone to sin as the sparks fly upwards."—"Born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards."—Job v. 7. "Exalted to heaven in point of privilege." Not in the Bible.

On the 29th of June next ensuing, the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's death is to be commemorated at Rome. On that occasion all the Bishops in Christendom are said to be summoned to assemble at Home, where a grand celebration is to take place.

BISHOP EARLY.—From the published proceedings of the General Conference, it will be seen, says the Episcopal Methodist, that the venerable Bishop Early asked to be released from the active duties of the Episcopacy. His request was granted, with highly complimentary resolutions, expressing on the part of the General Conference, a high appreciation of his past services.

The late Bishop of Limerick was eighty years old. The Unitarians have opened a free school in Jamaica, in Palestine. One of the Emperor Napoleon's chaplains has been bitten by a mad dog.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—St. Louis, May 22.—In the Old School Assembly to-day, the action of the Assembly in regard to the exclusion of the Louisville committee was ordered to be reconsidered, and a committee on the subject was appointed to answer it. The report of the committee on foreign missions shows that the board has forty-six missions in different countries. The receipts for the year were \$27,000, and the expenditures \$210,000. Nearly half the churches of the denomination failed to contribute to the support of the board. Both money and men are needed. Nothing of special importance occurred in the New School Assembly.

The Excise Law in New York. We find in the Herald the following result of the new excise law in New York: Towards noon a vehicle, hung with black, drawn by four horses, draped in the weeds of war, was slowly paraded up town. Within the vehicle was placed a small larger-beer keg, wound with straps, on either side of which ran the inscription, "Effects of the Excise Law," while four long black streamers connected with the keg were held by many mourners, who, with white scarfs, paced slowly, occasionally wiping an imaginary tear from the dryest of eyes. This sad spectacle, acting as a reminder of the banishment of Gambrinus from the metropolis on Sundays, was productive of many doleful comments. Later in the day a large crowd followed, and a man, dressed in black, placed a merry Teutons within drinking the health of the establishment in liquor drawn from a barrel standing upright in their midst. Placards on both sides of the wagon proclaimed to the thirsty beholders that there was "No Excise Law in Westchester County," a fact which the occupants of the cart appeared most jubilant. A third attempted demonstration was made by the parties who composed and circulated a placard denouncing the Police Commissioners and their "blue laws," which edict was compared to the blue laws of Connecticut.